

1964

regular medical expense protection, which helps to pay for nonsurgical care by physicians.

In 1962 there were 3.8 million fewer persons under the surgical expense plans, and 2.8 million fewer carrying regular medical insurance.

Major medical expense insurance continued to be the fastest growing of all health insurance programs. In essence, these policies pay a major portion, often 75 to 80 percent of medical costs above an initial deductible amount, which may be taken care of by basic hospitalization or surgical policies.

It was estimated that 41.5 million carried major medical insurance, for an 8.4-percent gain over the previous year.

Policies providing income during disability were carried by 45.5 million people, according to the Institute's estimate, marking a rise of 600,000.

"The insurance industry will continue to develop its newer insuring programs, such as coverages for mental illness, nursing home care, dental care, and long-term loss of income, and further refine and improve its basic health programs," says James R. Williams, vice president of the Institute.

Italian Bishops' Anti-Red Stand

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 1964

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, my attention has just been directed to a report from Rome by the world-famed correspondent, Constantin Brown, discussing the reassertion by the Catholic Bishops of Italy on their effective stand against communism. The article and accompanying editorial appeared in the November 11, 1963, edition of the Nashville Banner, but is as pertinent today as it was then.

Especially pertinent to point out is that the Catholic Bishops of Italy have revised and reinvigorated their effective anti-Communist activity at a time when our administration is rushing wholeheartedly into the subsidy and support of communism.

The articles follow:

BISHOPS REVIVE ANTI-RED STAND

Roman Catholic bishops of Italy have moved for direct church action against members of the faith in that land who embrace communism; and while the immediate interpretation is in terms of a roadblock to Red gains in and through political infiltration there, its significance surely is worldwide.

Writing from Rome, Banner Foreign Correspondent Constantine Brown cites its meaning in those dimensions. To his interpretive article on this page today, attention is invited, its conclusions inescapable.

Historically, catholicism was a factor of resistance—helping check the spread of a Red contagion, as in Latin America, where both the masses and firebrand politicians seeking to use them were sensitive to the ultimate weapon of excommunication. No less in Europe did Pope Pius XII exercise a strongly restraining influence, with no illusions, much less preachments, of "peaceful coexistence."

There can be no argument but that Pope Pius' anti-Communist attitude and leadership were all that kept France and Italy

from going all-out Communist after World War II.

Whatever its benign purpose, or overly optimistic concept of the hope it stressed, there can be no doubt that the "Pacem in Terris" encyclical of the late Pope John stretched thin the barriers to communism which had prevailed under that predecessor. In the wake of it, Italian Reds mustered a strength now haunting that land with the threat of political upheaval.

Pope Paul knows that. As a student of history he also must know what has happened in Latin America—essentially a Catholic continent—where communism has made its gains. To call the A-B-C roll of those countries in peril, like Argentina, Brazil, and Cuba, surely is reminder enough.

Communists and their fringes undoubtedly welcomed Pope John's encyclical as at least an implied policy-switch from the Vatican's long-standing position—and unquestionably they made the most of it. Softness toward communism, whether on the part of ecclesiastical authorities or Government policymakers, opens the door to exactly the Red depredations that have occurred.

It is pertinent to remark, as does Constantine Brown, that Pope Paul apparently has recognized the fact, and is prepared to exercise that role of firm convictions that prevailed on the part of the hierarchy until a countering influence, climaxed by the encyclical in question, supplanted it with compromise.

The indicated recovery of a policy footing realistically determined holds promise of bringing stronger resistance of communism—in this hemisphere and out of it—and warrants public attention.

As news beamed to Latin America, it assuredly would have profound significance and a salutary effect.

ITALIAN BISHOPS' STATEMENT CONDEMNING REDS IS SIGNIFICANT

ROME.—The statement issued recently by the Italian Episcopal Conference condemning communism and emphasizing excommunication for those who practice Communist atheism is regarded here as likely to have worldwide political repercussions. This is particularly true for Italy and is considered in Italian political circles as a bombshell which may affect considerably the Italian political situation.

A coalition formed by the Christian Democrats, liberal Socialists Democrats, and Marxist Socialists is by way of coming to office. It has been a widespread impression among political observers that this heterogeneous coalition may not remain in office long but will eventually make room for a popular front government including the Communists who garnered 8 million votes at the last April election.

The passivity of the Roman Catholic Church which has and still plays an important role in Italian life, was regarded as at least partially responsible for the Communist gains. The kindly late John XXIII did not see the insidious danger of communism. Although he had not abolished the excommunication order issued under Pius XII, his Pontificate had not used it, and taking their cue from this, the Italian clergy no longer condemned Communist atheism from the pulpits.

Shortly before the April election Pope John issued his famous encyclical "Peace on Earth" which called for good will among men. This was skillfully "interpreted" by the Italian Communists to mean that the church had embraced coexistence and had removed excommunication for those who cast their votes for the Communist Party.

This belief was strengthened by the fact that in March of last year Pope John had received Khrushchev's son-in-law, Alexis Adzhubel, in a private half-hour audience.

As a cardinal, the new Pope Paul was regarded as "somewhat left of center." But

there is a great difference, said a ranking bishop, "between Cardinal Montini and Pope Paul." The responsibilities of an archbishop are regional; those of the Pontiff universal.

Pope Paul became particularly concerned with the increased power of the Italian Communists after he had received the visit of Konrad Adenauer a few weeks ago. The two men, who had known each other well for a number of years, talked about the universal atheistic inroads, and more specifically of the danger of the Communists taking over Italy through skillful intrigues and propaganda.

According to those close to the Vatican, the German Chancellor (as Adenauer then was), made a deep impression on the Pontiff, who agreed with "der Alte" that something drastic must be done immediately.

This, of course, was a very delicate matter as Pope Paul does not want to give the impression he is reversing the policies of his predecessor, but merely emphasizing what Pope John seemed to have failed in getting across. Pope Paul could not issue another encyclical. Moreover, in the midst of the Ecumenical Council it was considered unwise to make any statement concerning political matters. Hence the Pope was reduced to silence.

It was decided, therefore, that the Italian Episcopal Conference could speak indirectly for the Holy Father. A group of bishops, under the direction of the strong anti-Communist Cardinal Siri of Genova, drafted a statement and submitted it to the Pope for his approval.

Whether coincidental or not, it happened that the anti-Communist anti-Marxist declaration occurred within 24 hours after the Marxist Socialist Party conference ended, and Nenni had received the approval of the Party to enter into a coalition with the Christian Democrats.

The effect of the bishops' statement made a deep impression throughout the country. According to well informed sources, it particularly impressed President Antonio Segni who fears the effects of the left-of-center government on the nation's shaky economy, and fears even more the formation of a popular front government. His only prerogative as chief executive is to dissolve Parliament after consultation with the presidents of the Chamber and the Senate.

Heretofore he has been afraid to resort to such a step, but now that the Church has made it plain that the Pacem in Terris Encyclical was definitely misinterpreted by the Communists, Segni may not have the same compunction. If the new government to be formed shortly proves itself incapable to solve the country's difficulties he may issue the order of dissolution, convinced that in another election the Communists, after the bishops' statement, will lose ground.

Prayer and Bible Reading in Our Public Schools

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. EUGENE SILER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 1964

Mr. SILER. Mr. Speaker, at the suggestion of Congressman BECKER, of New York, I am submitting a meaningful and pertinent letter from a Kentucky woman for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD today.

The writer of the letter suggests that one of the great current needs of our

country is the restoration of prayer and Bible reading in our public schools as provided by a constitutional amendment that has been proposed by Congressman BECKER, myself, and others. This lady, Sonia Hall, Louisville, Ky., is herself a living testimonial to the efficacy and worth of prayer. Her letter mentions the fact that she is suffering from a cancer that the doctors referred to as incurable and it further states that more than 2 years ago her doctors gave her from 3 to 9 months to live. But, as this earnest Christian says, she prayed over her problem and thereafter continued to live for many months after the supposed end of her lifespan as determined by medical science.

The letter sent to Congressman BECKER by Mrs. Hall's Louisville friend, Mrs. Bertie English, another stalwart Christian woman of faith, is as follows:

LOUISVILLE, Ky.,
November 22, 1963.

To the People of the United States:

Why, oh why don't you, all of you, stop and ask yourselves: "Just why are we up in arms trying to permit prayer and Bible reading in our public schools?" Today, November 22, as I lay on my bed, sick with cancer, but more sick at our world, I watched television. I saw the awful thing happen to our President. This act sent every God-fearing person to their churches and on their knees. This should be a red-letter day for everyone and I think the letters put together should say, Let us keep prayer and Bible reading in our schools. So, if there is another tragedy like this, your children and grandchildren will know how to pray, never hear a prayer or see a Bible unless they see it in school. So many homes never say God's name except in a curseword. They have no Bibles in their homes. These same people are not interested in sending their children to Sunday school or church; they never attend themselves. I owned a rooming house for 8 years and I know what I am saying is true. So, if these children never hear a prayer or see the Bible in school, they will never hear about God. Parents, if you have a teacher in your school that will take the time to read and pray with your children, give her your blessing. When we of our country are unconcerned, the suggestion of taking Bible reading and prayer from our schools, we are guilty of the juvenile delinquency that takes place in our streets and alleys. Today, just think back on November 22, 1963, how quickly and how submissively and humbly everyone turned to God in our hour of tragedy. This same God, you are saying, don't teach about in our schools. The 22d of November everyone realized we needed God. We needed to pray that everyone, large or small, rich or poor, needed to know how to pray. If you take prayer out of school, the day is coming when there will be a scattered few that will be able to pray and there'll come some day when you will hear the cry: "Why don't somebody pray?" Most of the boys and girls of today will not know how to pray. People, please stop, look, and listen. We will need praying people and these people are now our schoolchildren. I think it was quite ironic the day our President was killed, little, big, old, and young all races went to their knees in anybody's church to pray to our one God. While in Congress a bill is hanging, trying to permit prayer in our schools. This is the one place all children can hear about God, for the law forces them to attend school. If this bill is passed, then someday we will need prayer and God will say, "I know you not."

Two years and four months ago, my doctor said: "You have cancer and there is nothing we can do. We cannot operate, you have

from 3 to 9 months to live; no more." I have always been a praying woman. I loved and trusted my God, so I prayed. Every Christian in my church prayed for me. I belong to the South Louisville Christian Church, Louisville, Ky. People from other churches prayed for me, and so 2 years and 4 months later, I am still here, have been able to go about my daily life a little more slowly but able to do a lot of things. God hears prayers from his children, and some children will have to learn to pray in school or they won't know how.

You don't have to point and say, You have to go to this church or that church. Just plainly teach God and the Bible as it is written and teach them to pray to God in Jesus' name. Teach them about heaven and hell; they will learn the rest when put on the right road. And any man or woman that would kick against this had better get down on their knees and pray, for there is a God, there is a heaven, and there is a hell, and don't you forget it.

SONIA HALL,
Christian Church Home.

Otepka Pays the Price

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 1964

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, one of the basic problems confronting any democratic society is how to keep the public informed on matters of national interest without breaching security needs for secrecy. This problem also extends to the amount of information revealed to the Congress by intelligence officials. At the request of Miss Grace Bancroft of New Bedford, Mass., I would like to call the following editorial from the Standard Times of November 7, 1963, to the attention of my colleagues in the House:

OTEPKA PAYS THE PRICE

The dismissal of Otto F. Otepka, a State Department security officer, is sad evidence that the outspoken anti-Communist has everything to fear in the diplomatic bureaucracy, and the leftwinger is assured of the ultimate in protection.

Otepka was the principal witness before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee that made an 18-month investigation of why U.S. diplomats were so misinformed as to the Communist orientation of Fidel Castro.

Otepka discussed in detail the background of one William Arthur Wieland, who had charge of the State Department's Cuba desk during Castro's rise to power.

The subcommittee reported that Wieland, who formerly lived in Cuba under the name Montenegro, a fact he had not disclosed on his employment application, had been guilty of grave errors of judgment and had failed to forward to State Department superiors material concerning Castro's Communist ties.

A State Department investigation of Wieland concluded he was not disloyal but that, as the subcommittee concluded, his judgment was faulty.

The net result: Wieland is still holding a comparable important position in the State Department; Otepka is now dismissed for allegedly furnishing to the subcommittee copies of classified documents concerning the case, in violation of a Truman administration order on executive department privilege with reference to classified papers.

Is the American public supposed to believe that Otepka's alleged violation is the first instance of classified information finding its way out of the State Department? Has not the administration, and others before it, constantly leaked the import of such documents to news media when the objective was considered of sufficient importance, political or diplomatic?

Security officer Otepka may have violated a regulation. But, if so, it was in cooperation with a sensitive and security conscious arm of the Government, an important agency of the U.S. Senate, and his motives could only have been of the highest.

Had Otepka belonged to the powerful, entrenched "fourth floor" of the State Department, there can be little doubt a way would have been found to excuse his transgression. But he does not belong, as Wieland apparently does. For the one, retribution is inexorable, speedy, and harsh; for the other, long winded extenuation, security, preferment. This is a miserable contrast in how not to beat the enemy.

American Legion Backs Discharge Petition No. 3

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK J. BECKER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 1964

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting herewith the following news release from the national headquarters of the American Legion, based upon resolution 25, adopted at the 1963 National American Legion Convention.

The preamble to the constitution of the American Legion opens with:

For God and country we associate ourselves together for the following purposes.

The statement I am inserting gives a very clear picture, not only of the position of the American Legion taken at the 1963 national convention, but as to why we had to resort to a discharge petition. I am sure the members in the 16,000 posts of the American Legion will make their voices heard in support of this petition.

I am also inserting herewith a copy of a letter sent by Maurice T. Webb, director of the National Americanism Commission, to American Legion units all over the country, which is self-explanatory.

THE AMERICAN LEGION,

Indianapolis, Ind., December 19, 1963.

To: Members, National Americanism Commission, department Americanism chairman, chairman, vice chairmen and members, National Americanism Council.

Subject: Discharge Petition No. 3 in Congress.

Enclosed with this letter is a news release from the American Legion News Service relative to Discharge Petition No. 3, initiated by Congressman FRANK J. BECKER, of New York, to bypass the House Judiciary Committee and bring legislation proposing a constitutional amendment permitting voluntary prayer and Bible reading in public schools, to the floor of the House of Representatives for a vote.

The legislative division of the American Legion will be in touch with department commanders, department adjutants, national